

GERMANS WANT
"WILSON" PEACENew Majority in Reichstag
Determined to Oppose
Continuance of War.

Amsterdam, July 16.—Out of the storm clouds still hovering ominously over the German empire, flashes of popular lightning are shooting down with ever increasing force, each splintering another root of the "system" against which America drew the sword three months ago. With each crash Woodrow Wilson's words "peace without victory" are echoing from one end to the other of the Kaiser's realm.

Today's news from Berlin tore the mask off the crisis which for ten days has been to the outside world, parading under every conceivable false guise.

It became apparent that the new majority in the Reichstag, representing the bulk of the German masses, want a Wilson peace and want it this time. They want it while it can still be obtained; before active American participation and American sacrifices turn America at the peace table into an enemy as hard and uncompromising as Germany's western foe. Peace now "without victory" and even with loss, they argue, is preferable to terms imposed by a world of enemies next year after possible military defeat and with the Central Alliance possibly disrupted.

"The Bloc" consisting of Centrists, Socialists, Radicals and part of the national liberals proposes to fight to the finish for this peace at all costs. They have a powerful ally in the majority of the parties and the government of Austria.

To Call Michaelis's Hand.
The first gun in this fight will be fired on Thursday when Dr. Michaelis, the new chancellor, makes his debut. A mere declaration of his proposed policy, clothed in well chosen but evasive phrases, will not do. The bloc proposes to have him subscribe to every word of its resolution, the main principle of which is "peace without annexations and indemnities." He must completely reverse the government's policy as pronounced only ten days ago by Bethmann-Hollweg, who refused to subscribe to that principle.

But today word came from the seething German capital of further strides in the epoch-making insurrection. Having finally lined up the majority behind its original peace formula, which gave no hint whatever of the time such peace is desired, the Centro, spurred on by its swift progress, promptly mapped out a program of actual "peace efforts." The well-informed Tagblatt stands sponsor for the statement that there were only two dissenting voices when the party decided to urge such efforts, regardless of what the national liberals might do.

Taking up President Wilson's assertion that America's war is against a system, not against the German people, Erzberger and his followers mean to uproot the system, form a solid block of representatives of the people and declare war on the system, not on the people.

That and that alone, in their opinion, can force the western entente powers to revise their war aims to make "peace without victory" a principle.

**FEDERAL OFFICIAL
TO SETTLE STRIKE**

Railroad Employees in South Take
Grievance to Government.

For the first time in the history of the Department of Labor, the Secretary is about to settle a strike of momentous proportions. It is also the first time the department has taken a request to act in such a capacity has been made to a Secretary.

Nearly 40,000 men employed by the Southern and Southeastern roads have had a grievance since last February. Negotiations looking toward a settlement were suddenly broken off last Thursday and a representative of the department intervened. His request that the more effort be made to settle the trouble resulted in the offer, originating with the employees, to leave the matter in the Secretary's hands.

John A. Moffitt, government mediator, acting for the Secretary, and managers of twelve railroads at a department building yesterday morning and heard their side of the trouble. Last night he took testimony from the committee of employees.

**Kaiser Stops Building
Zeppelins, Is Report**

London, July 16.—It is reported in an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Lausanne, Switzerland, that no more Zeppelins are being built at Friedrichshafen. Thousands of workmen who hitherto have been employed in building airships are now said to be engaged in the construction of a large number of airplanes.

**Every Washington Man
Should Go On the
Chamber of Commerce Outing
TO CHESAPEAKE BEACH
TODAY**

It is the opportunity of the year to get together and become better acquainted with customers and competitors alike, and with the trip and so on. You will profit personally, for the trip and so on. A Greater Washington increases the importance of citizenship of each individual. A whole nation is proud of its Capital City. We must be alive to that fact and make every further step a step forward.

Chesapeake Beach is just far enough away to make the outing real; near enough to be convenient.

Automobile Accommodations for All

—will be ready to start from the Chamber of Commerce promptly at 10:30 a. m. today. Drop full cars, and you will have scheduled something else for today. "Let George do it."

Grab the phone and bring another fellow with you—or two, or three. You will be calling us up tomorrow and thanking us for the suggestion.

THE WASHINGTON HERALD.

King George to Change
Title of Royal House

London, July 16.—King George has called a special meeting of the privy council to be held tomorrow for the purpose of proclaiming a change in the title of the royal house.

King George is of the House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, whose German name suggests the reason for the pending change in title. Changes have been made recently in the titles of a number of peers who bore names wholly or in part of German origin.

BRANDS HOOVER
AS SPECULATOR

Senator Reed, of Missouri, Makes Bitter Arraignment of Food Man.

One of the bitterest critics of Herbert C. Hoover, Senator Reed of Missouri, checked the passage of the food bill again yesterday. A group of bipartisan Senators had agreed to put in the necessary changes as the bill was discussed, but Reed held up the expedition of the measure.

Likening the probable food controller to J. Rufus Wallingford, Reed called him "bold, open and notorious" in his efforts to seek the place," said he was "cheerfully ignorant" of American conditions and termed him a successful and shrewd food speculator.

"Mr. Hoover is the author of that condition of which he complains and for which he now seeks a remedy," said Reed.

"A man who would vote to give Hoover power, after reading a statement made in New York by one of his subordinates, is unworthy of a seat in Congress."

Republican and Democratic Senators agreed upon a bill which, it is said, will meet the objections offered to the pending bill. All the "necessaries" are eliminated, and control is limited to food and fuel. The section preventing members of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense from participating in government contracts has been modified. So has the section allowing the administration power over licensing businesses.

Hoover's Market Record.
Senator Chamberlain, in charge of the bill, said last night that the committee would probably have the new amendments printed soon and would be ready to offer them as the various amendments were reached. The Senate has been jammed for four days upon the section concerning the Council of National Defense.

Reed addressed himself to the first section. He offered an amendment substituting for Presidential control a board of five men, headed by the

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AGITATORS DRIVEN
FROM CAMP MEADE

Forty Italians Forced to Leave at Point of Bayonet.

Special to The Washington Herald.
Baltimore, Md., July 16.—Forty or more Italian workmen who tried to force a change of group of negro laborers from Camp Meade, the national army cantonment at Adelphi, Maryland, were themselves ousted by a detachment of armed soldiers, put on board a Baltimore and Ohio Railroad train bound for this city and told that if they ever came back they would "get into trouble."

The "deportation" was supervised by Maj. Ralph F. Proctor, who in charge of building of the cantonment. So quickly was the work done that the Italians did not even have a chance to remonstrate. They looked at the soldiers and then at the guns and obeyed.

Maj. Proctor learned that the Italians, who were helping to lay tracks for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from the main line of the road to the camp, had banded together and had told the negro workmen that they would have to get out of camp. The Italians, it is said, feared that the negroes would work for less money and crowd out the white laborers.

At first the negroes paid little attention to the demands of the Italians. When the Italians became menacing in their attitude and seemed determined to carry out their threats, one of the foremen was notified. Six of the leaders were arrested and sent to Washington. At the same time United States Marshal Stockham and six Federal agents related 250 bottles of beer at the general store of Charles H. Zepp at Odenton, Anne Arundel County.

Zepp was taken into custody and charged with selling intoxicating liquors to soldiers in uniform. His store is about a mile from Camp Meade at Adelphi.

GET OVER THERE WHERE YOU BELONG!

Sammy Training in France
Eager to Be Sent to Front

By DANIEL DILLON,
Staff Correspondent of the International News Service.

With the American Army in France, July 15.—Today I had my first view of American troops in their permanent base camp. They are not only ready, they are eager for the firing line. Working like beavers, they are engaged in the most intensive course of training an expeditionary force ever had. But there are no shirkers among the men. "Sammy" is here, there and everywhere. He knows he is here to prove that the American soldier is the king of them all.

The American training camp is like a stockade, in the old plain days, about to be attacked by a band of Indians. Silhouetted on the landscape are rifled soldiers guarding the camp. Here and there dotting the hillsides are the "sammys," ready to impel an "invasion" or to hold anyone trying to enter the camp.

I visited the camp today. I thought it would be easy to get in touch with the "boys from home."

My progress, however, was checked by an army soldier.

"Halt, who goes there?" were the words shot out from a lonely sentinel on this spot by the roadside. A khaki-clad trooper jolted me. It came to my mind that the American army was training on French soil. I had to present my credentials. "Sammy" explained them. Then, with a cheerful word of greeting, he said:

"All right, comrade."

Greeted as Comrade.

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U. S. TO RECRUIT
HOME GUARDS

Reserve Force Will Be Used
to Replace National
Guards.

The government is going to raise a great reserve force for home service of men not eligible under the draft because of age.

It will be organized and supplied by the government and will take the place of the National Guard after that organization has been Federalized and sent to France.

Appropriations for the support of the new force will be contained in the new army estimates. The amount has not yet been decided upon. The scheme is now being worked out by the War Department.

It was made plain yesterday, however, that this force will not include the Home Guard. The Home Guard is a part of the National Guard. Details of organization have not been perfected.

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FOOD EMBARGO
MADE USELESSExports Council Divided in
Opinion and Grants All
Applications.

The most powerful offensive weapon in the hands of the United States—the food embargo—has been paralyzed through division of opinion in the exports council.

Men familiar with the food situation of northern Europe have told the council, with figures to back up the story, that a prompt embargo against the neutral nations shown to have supplied Germany with a fat ration to sustain every man who has under arms, will be worth more to the United States in a military way than the immediate dispatch of a half million trained men to the battle line.

Many observers here insist that the straw which broke the back of Germany's internal accord was the realization by men of perception in the exports council that the strict enforcement of the embargo by the United States would cut off a source of supply without which Germany cannot go on fighting.

Germany now and always has raised sufficient grain to feed her armies and her people. On a grain basis she can go on indefinitely without outside help. But she cannot produce fats. Fats are necessary if she is to go on with vigor in the war.

Yet, it was learned yesterday, the exports council has granted almost every application that has been made to it. The council is not making public the number granted or refused, or their character.

Just whence the reluctance to use the embargo comes cannot be learned. It is known, however, that the State Department has been fairly besieged by the diplomatic and commercial representatives of the neutrals most vitally affected.

State Department Led.
The State Department all along has been unwilling to offend these neutrals. In this attitude the department is believed to be guided largely by British opinion. The British blockade was not only admittedly ineffective, but Britain has believed in codding the neutrals, particularly Denmark. British statesmen have always asserted that by maintaining friendly intercourse with Denmark Germany would continue to feel that Denmark was always a place whence a British invasion might be feared.

The real result of this policy was, not that Germany was fed by Denmark, but that Germany was fed by Denmark.

The Federal Trade Commission is already busy with its price probe in this country. Under the embargo, food commodities for some weeks have already reached this country, but England complains of prices which would be an economic disaster here. A letter from Lord Incheape, manager of the steamer line which carries Australian meat to England, has been received in Washington. The letter was addressed to Lord Rhondda, the British food controller. Lord Incheape says that meat is put aboard the steamers in Australia at from 9-14 to 14 cents per pound. The weight to England is two cents. The British consumer pays 26 to 46 cents a pound.

"It would be interesting to know where the difference goes," Lord Incheape writes.

CLERKS MAY REBEL
OVER VACCINATION

Order Is Issued that Employees in
Departments Be Inoculated.

The entire War and Navy Department forces are to be vaccinated shortly. This announcement was made yesterday and applies particularly to the scores of new clerks who are being put to work in the two departments, the officers on duty having been vaccinated at different times.

How the new clerks are threatening to quit rather than take the treatment.

The new order marks an innovation in the departments, and lays upon the clerks the same compulsory vaccination, as upon the officers and men of the army and navy. In both the army and navy inoculation, particularly for typhoid and smallpox is compulsory and refusal carries results in dishonorable discharge. Refusal in time of war is an even more serious offense, and it is not known how the departments would treat such refusal.

The English have steadfastly refused to make inoculation in their army or navy compulsory, on the ground that the cure kills more men than the disease would, and they point to the large number of persons who die from inoculation, in both England and America.

Inoculation is to start at the War and Navy Departments sometime this week, and both men and women clerks will be vaccinated in groups.

**State Officials Enforce
Moral Rules of Daniels**
Disreputable conditions surrounding the naval training station receive drastic treatment these days.

Responding to a message from Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Pennsylvania authorities have promised immediate action against certain conditions which the Secretary of the Navy said existed in Philadelphia. The Secretary said yesterday that reports of such conditions around a training camp of any State will be made the subject of instant and vigorous treatment.

HUNS NEED DOOR KNOCKS.
London, July 15.—The German Ministry of War has notified the Berlin Householders' Association that it will be impossible to avoid requisitioning all bronze and brass door plates and door handles. The government, the Ministry says, will provide black metal substitutes.

NEW FOOD QUARTERS.
Herbert Hoover has taken the street wing of the Hotel Gordon to house temporarily his food administration, and will move there some time prior to August 1. This is on account of the demand for room for other departments in the New Interior building, where the Hoover forces are now located.

Wind Squad to France,
Marshall's Consignment

"Sometimes I think it would be a good idea to send the wind squad to France, with the aviators," said Vice President Marshall yesterday.

What the Congressional Record would do without wind or how the allies would welcome bearded aviators, was not divulged by the presiding officer, of the Senate.

"Congress will adjourn about October 1. It might adjourn sooner, but the Senate persists in talking about the food control bill, the aviation bill and the war revenue measure," he said.

Vice President Marshall was kind enough not to consign the prolific talker to Germany, although hot air runs the Zeppelins.

**SENATORS MAKE
DRAFT CHARGES**
Claim "Dice Were Loaded" on South—War Department Forges Ahead.

While the Senate lithered yesterday with charges that the "draft dice were loaded," the War Department drove ahead with its preparations to hold the drawing Saturday and perhaps sooner.

Provost Marshal Gen. Crowder late in the afternoon sent a message to the governors of the eleven States which have not completed their lists, urging them to "speed up" their local boards.

Secretary of War Baker declared that if it should come to a point where one or two States were delaying the draft, he would order new boards and that the work will be completed by Wednesday at the latest. There was a possibility that Thursday might see the drawing, but officials of the Provost Marshal General's office still held to their original estimate of Saturday.

The eleven States which have not yet reported are New York, Missouri, Alabama, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Utah, Ohio, Mississippi, Michigan, Kentucky and Illinois.

Five include great cities—New York, Philadelphia, Detroit, St. Louis, Chicago. Cleveland and Cincinnati, where the work has been especially difficult. This accounts largely for the delay.

Alien Population Figures.
The first whisper against the fairness of the draft was heard yesterday. It came from the Senate and did not get into the papers. At the Teton, it developed into a roar.

The protest was made on the question of State quotas, the charge being that the quota of the State of Idaho had shown favoritism to the Democratic South of its apportionment of quotas.

The large alien population of North Idaho, it was charged, was not taken into consideration in the apportionment.

**NOTED GUESTS TO GO
ON CHAMBER OUTING**
More Than 500 Expected at Today's Big Event.

Today is the big day for the Washington Chamber of Commerce. The annual outing to Chesapeake Beach promises to eclipse any affair of the kind ever held by the organization.

In addition to some 500 members, a score of distinguished guests, including many members of the Senate and House, will be among the throng which will gather at the Chamber of Commerce rooms, at Twelfth and F streets.

Automobiles will convey the party to Chesapeake Junction, where a special train will be waiting to take them to the beach. At 12:30 luncheon will be served at the Beach and at 5 o'clock the party will be served dinner on the veranda of the Casino Hotel.

Minister's band will do its share to enliven the spirits of the crowd and every diversion to make the day a gala one has been arranged for. Those who miss the automobiles at the station can get to the beach by time for the special on a car which leaves Fourteenth street and New York avenue at 10:45.

**HOUSE CLERK'S FIGHT
TO BE AIDED IN COURT**
South Will Defend Self Against Book Dealer's Charge of Assault.

Before the District Court, Thursday morning, Judge Mullenwey will determine whether Jerry South, clerk of the House of Representatives, or J. C. Morgan book-dealer, is to be held responsible for a fight on the law of Morgan, and that the latter swore out a warrant. South says Morgan returned a House Journal of the Twenty-fourth Congress.

Years ago the book disappeared and finally was bought by a lady from Annapolis, Md., who, sending a rare document, consulted Morgan. To either they brought the book to the office of South, at the Capitol. South says Morgan said something about the return of the book, after he had refused to purchase it. Since it belonged to the government, Morgan denied this and called next day to express his disapproval of the return of the book. The clerk had given to the press.

In the words argument that followed the punch which brought the warrant was delivered.

RUSSIANS DRIVE
AUSTRIAN ARMYEnemy Is Fleeing Through
Carpathian Mountains,
Says Embassy Here.

The whole Russian front, from the Gulf of Riga to Rumania, was reported in official dispatches yesterday from Petrograd to the Russian Embassy here to be alive with battle. The Germans are said to be rushing up troops from the Italian and French fronts and to be making a direct rearranging of their positions.

On the northern front near Riga German re-enforcements are rushing up by sea transport. On the Lemberg front the troops are being shifted back and forth by means of heavy automobiles in an attempt to prevent further advances by Gen. Korniloff. On the southern front in the Carpathians the Austrians are said to be in full flight.

The German re-enforcement of the Riga front by transport is understood here to be for a German counter-offensive as a diversion to the severe Russian attack further south. It has been long threatened and it is thought now that Gen. von Moedre, in command there, has been given orders to go ahead.

Dispatches report that the Russian Baltic fleet is in splendid condition and capable of meeting any naval offensive in the Baltic. Formerly, Deputy Onkolpo of the First Duma, made a report to Minister of War Kerensky, saying that the ships are in fine shape and that the crew is well equipped and the land forts well equipped.

On the Lemberg front the left flank of the Austro-German army defending that city is stated to be seriously threatened with the result that the enemy is rushing men back and forth in automobiles in order to support the weakened wing. Gen. Korniloff, taking command of the Russian forces, is making a very serious strategic threat against the whole opposing German forces.

On the Carpathian front the Austrians are said to be "fleeing in panic," stopping only where occasional steep hills give them rest.

The trouble in Finland is reported as approaching settlement through the intervention of the Russian and Workmen's delegates. The Russian press is said to have expressed severe condemnation of the Finnish "insurrection" and is understood that Tchaidze has demonstrated the impossibility of such freedom until after hostilities.

**FRENCH IN ALL NIGHT
FIGHT SMASH GERMANS**
Paris, July 16.—Today's official announcement says: "Between the Somme and the Aisne the enemy delivered a series of strong attacks, preceded by a heavy bombardment. At the Teton the vicinity of St. Quentin were broken up by our fire. South of Corbeny several detachments of shock troops attacked our positions. After a very spirited engagement the enemy was repulsed completely."

"In the Champagne, after a very violent bombardment in the region of Mont St. Eloi, the enemy made a series of strong attacks, preceded by a heavy bombardment. At the Teton the vicinity of St. Quentin were broken up by our fire. South of Corbeny several detachments of shock troops attacked our positions. After a very spirited engagement the enemy was repulsed completely."

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